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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2018-29

Fludioxonil

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to revise the established maximum residue limit (MRL) for fludioxonil on mangoes to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Fludioxonil is a fungicide currently registered in Canada for use on various commodities.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when fludioxonil is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL or corresponding imported commodity. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for fludioxonil is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRL, to replace the MRL already established for fludioxonil, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Fludioxonil

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Fludioxonil	4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile	2.0[2]	Mangoes

[1] ppm = parts per million

[2] This MRL is proposed to replace the currently established MRL of 0.45 ppm for mangoes.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRL proposed for fludioxonil in Canada is the same as the corresponding Codex MRL[1]. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Table 2 compares the MRL proposed for fludioxonil in Canada with the corresponding American tolerance. The American tolerance is listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Table 2 Comparison of the Canadian MRL and American Tolerance (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)
Mangoes	2.0	5.0

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for fludioxonil up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

Residue data for fludioxonil in mangoes were submitted to support the maximum residue limit on imported mangoes.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for fludioxonil was based upon the residues observed in mangoes treated according to label directions in the exporting countries, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for imported mangoes.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the MRL

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate	Post-harvest Treatment Interval (days)	Minimum Field Trial Residue (ppm)	Maximum Field Trial Residue (ppm)
Mango – whole fruit	Post-harvest dip application / 29.6-34.5 g a.i./100L water[1]	0	0.26	1.23

[1] g a.i./100 L = grams of active ingredient per 100 litres of water

Following the review of all available data, the MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of fludioxonil. Residues of fludioxonil in this imported crop commodity at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.